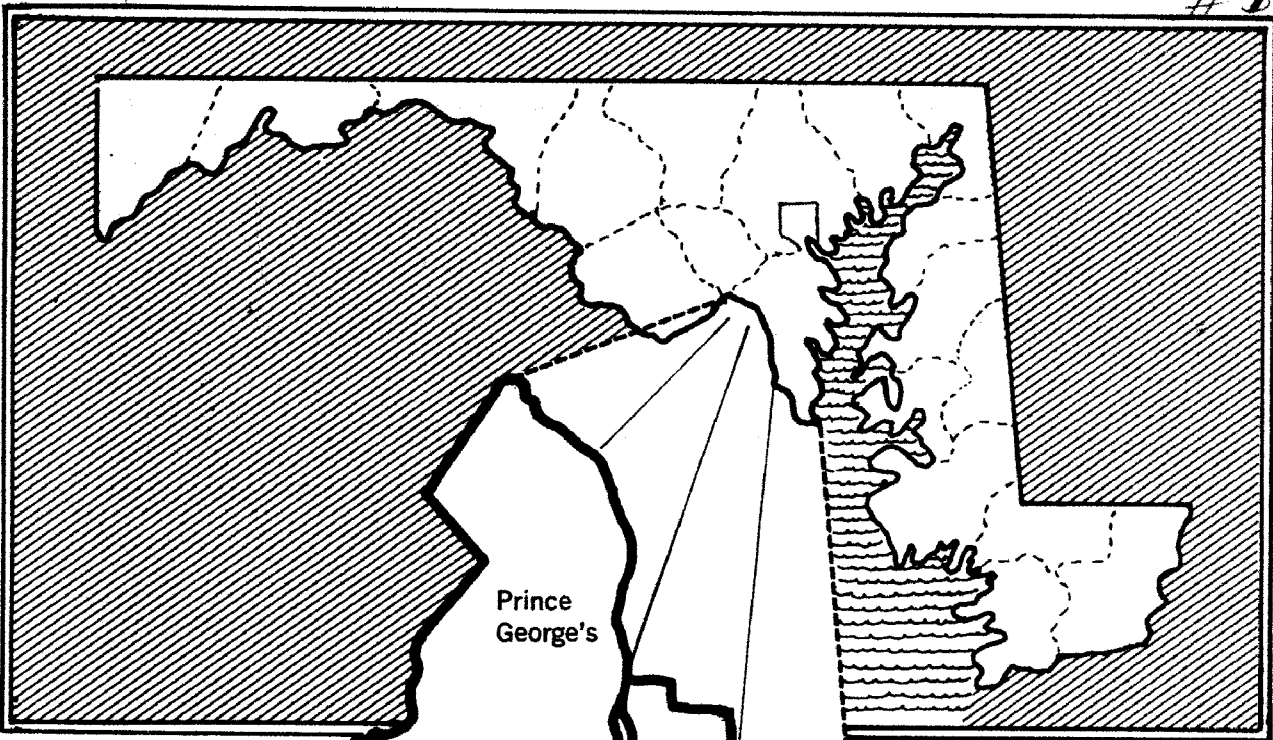


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# 362



**SEVENTH  
JUDICIAL  
CIRCUIT of MARYLAND**

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**ANNUAL REPORT 1971-72**

LLD #37  
Seventh Judicial Circuit of  
Maryland. Administrative  
Annual report

# Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

COURT HOUSE

UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND 20870

ALBERT H. SZAL  
ADMINISTRATOR

AREA CODE 301  
627-3000

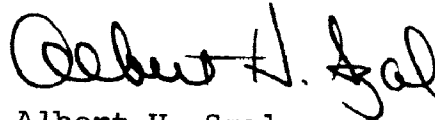
LLD #162  
Seventh Judicial Circuit of  
Maryland. Administrative  
Annual report

THE HONORABLE,  
THE CHIEF JUDGE AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES  
SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the annual report of the  
Administrative Office of the Seventh Judicial  
Circuit of Maryland and the annual report of the  
Juvenile Court for Prince George's County, Maryland.  
These reports are for the period September 1, 1971  
through August 31, 1972.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Albert H. Szal



# The Judges of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland

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**RALPH W. POWERS**  
*Chief Judge,  
Circuit Administrative Judge*



**ROSCOE H. PARKER**  
*Prince George's County*



**ERNEST A. LOVELESS**  
*Prince George's County  
Administrative Judge*



**WILLIAM B. BOWIE**  
*Prince George's County*



**PERRY G. BOWEN, JR.**  
*Calvert County*



**ROBERT B. MATHIAS**  
*Prince George's County*



**SAMUEL W. MELOY**  
*Prince George's County*



**WILLIAM H. McCULLOUGH**  
*Prince George's County*



**JAMES B. TAYLOR**  
*Prince George's County*



**JAMES C. MITCHELL**  
*Charles County*



**JOSEPH D. WEINER**  
*St. Mary's County*



**JAMES F. GOUGH, JR.**  
*Prince George's County*



## Administration

The Administrative Office of the Courts for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland, is authorized by Section 42A of Article 26 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Administrative Officer is charged with the general administrative supervision of the courts of the circuit, which includes: personnel management, budget preparation, statistical compilation and reporting, and preparation of reports for the bench.

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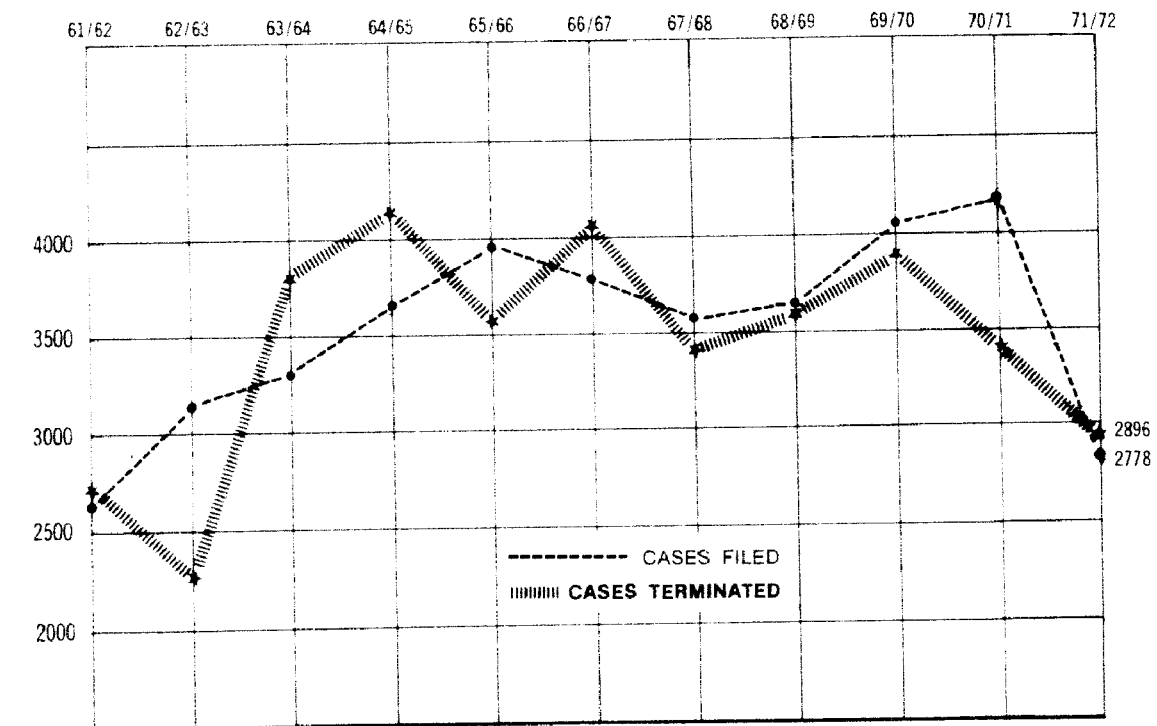
## Judiciary

The Honorable Joseph D. Weiner was appointed Resident Judge for St. Mary's County and Associate Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit by the Governor on January 13, 1972 to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge Philip H. Dorsey, Jr. on July 15, 1971. Judge Weiner previously had been State's Attorney for St. Mary's County.

The Honorable James F. Couch, Jr. was appointed Associate Judge for Prince George's County and for the Seventh Judicial Circuit by the Governor on April 4, 1972. Judge Couch filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Samuel J. DE Blasis on April 1, 1972. Judge Couch had previously sat as an Associate Judge for the District Court for Prince George's County.

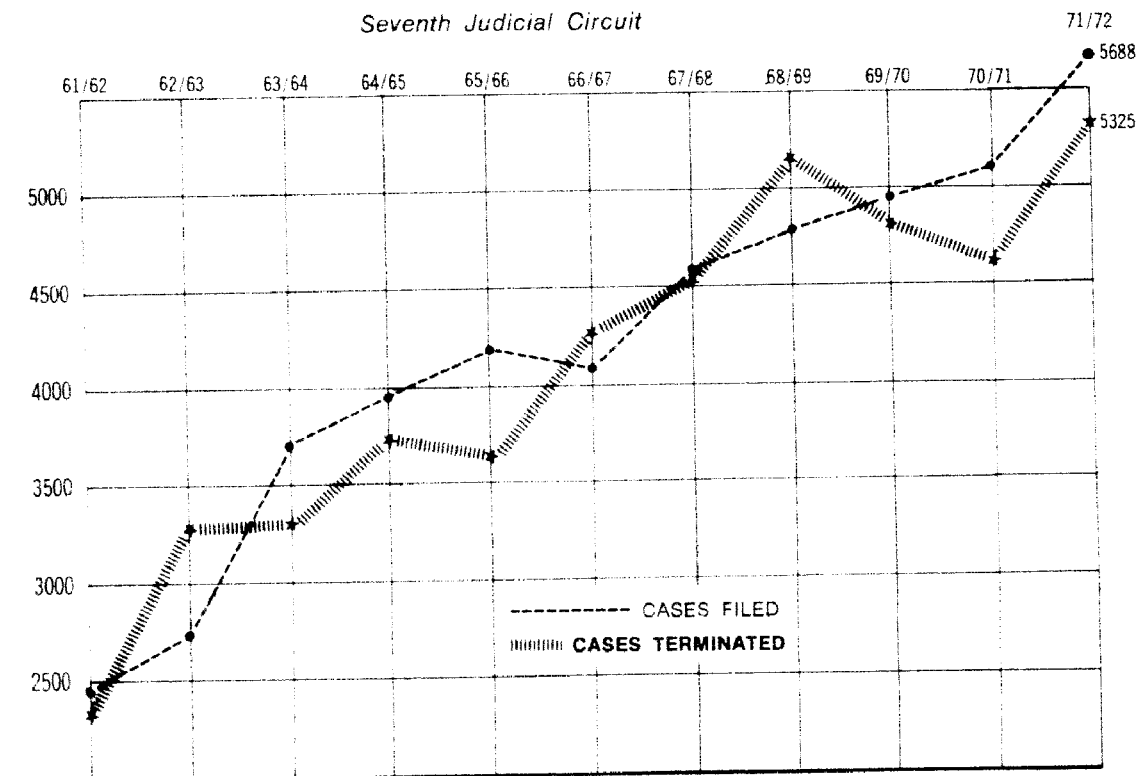
**GRAPH I**  
**COMPARATIVE GRAPH—LAW CASES FILED AND TERMINATED**

*Seventh Judicial Circuit*



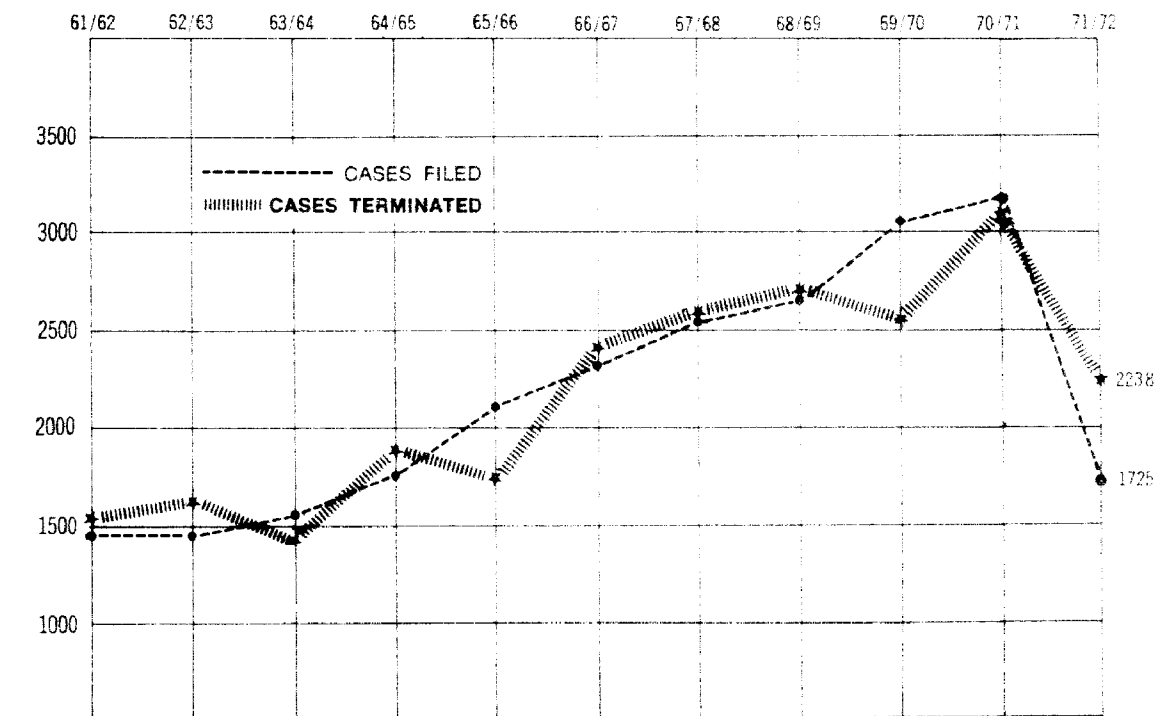
**GRAPH II**  
**COMPARATIVE GRAPH—EQUITY CASES FILED AND TERMINATED**

*Seventh Judicial Circuit*



GRAPH III  
COMPARATIVE GRAPH—CRIMINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED

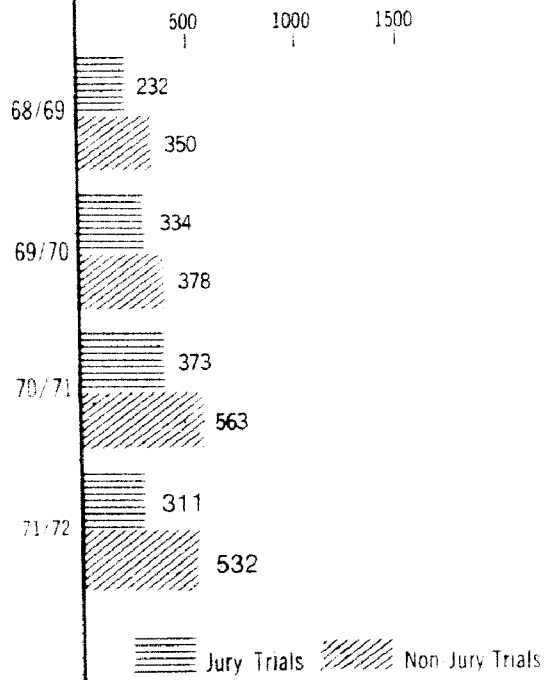
Seventh Judicial Circuit



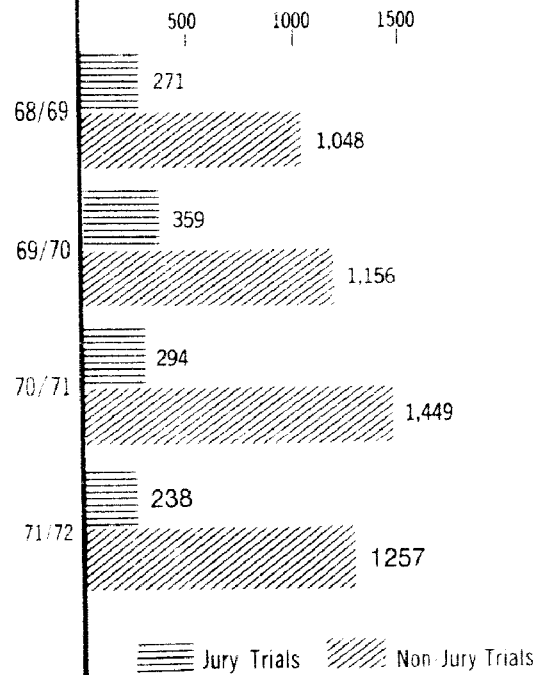
There has been a decrease in the number of both Criminal and Law cases filed and terminated for the year ending August 31, 1972. The major factor contributing to this decrease has been the state-wide District Court system which began operation on July 5, 1972. The District Court replaced the People's Court in Prince George's County and the Trial Magistrate system in Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties. Jurisdiction of the District Court includes some categories of criminal and law cases which were previously within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. Therefore, with the inception of the District Court, there has been a decrease in these categories of cases filed at Circuit Court level.

In spite of the decline of criminal and law cases filed and terminated the number of law and criminal jury and non-jury trials have remained relatively constant as compared to previous years.

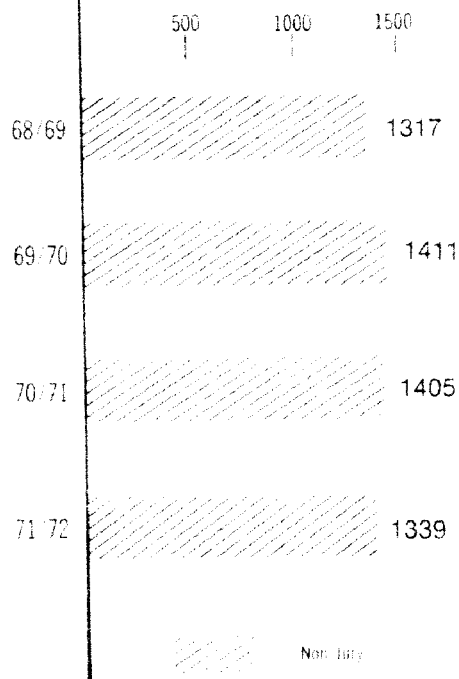
**LAW TRIALS and  
NON-JURY and JURY TRIALS**  
*Seventh Judicial Circuit*



**CRIMINAL TRIALS and  
NON-JURY and JURY TRIALS**  
*Seventh Judicial Circuit*



**EQUITY HEARINGS**  
*Seventh Judicial Circuit*



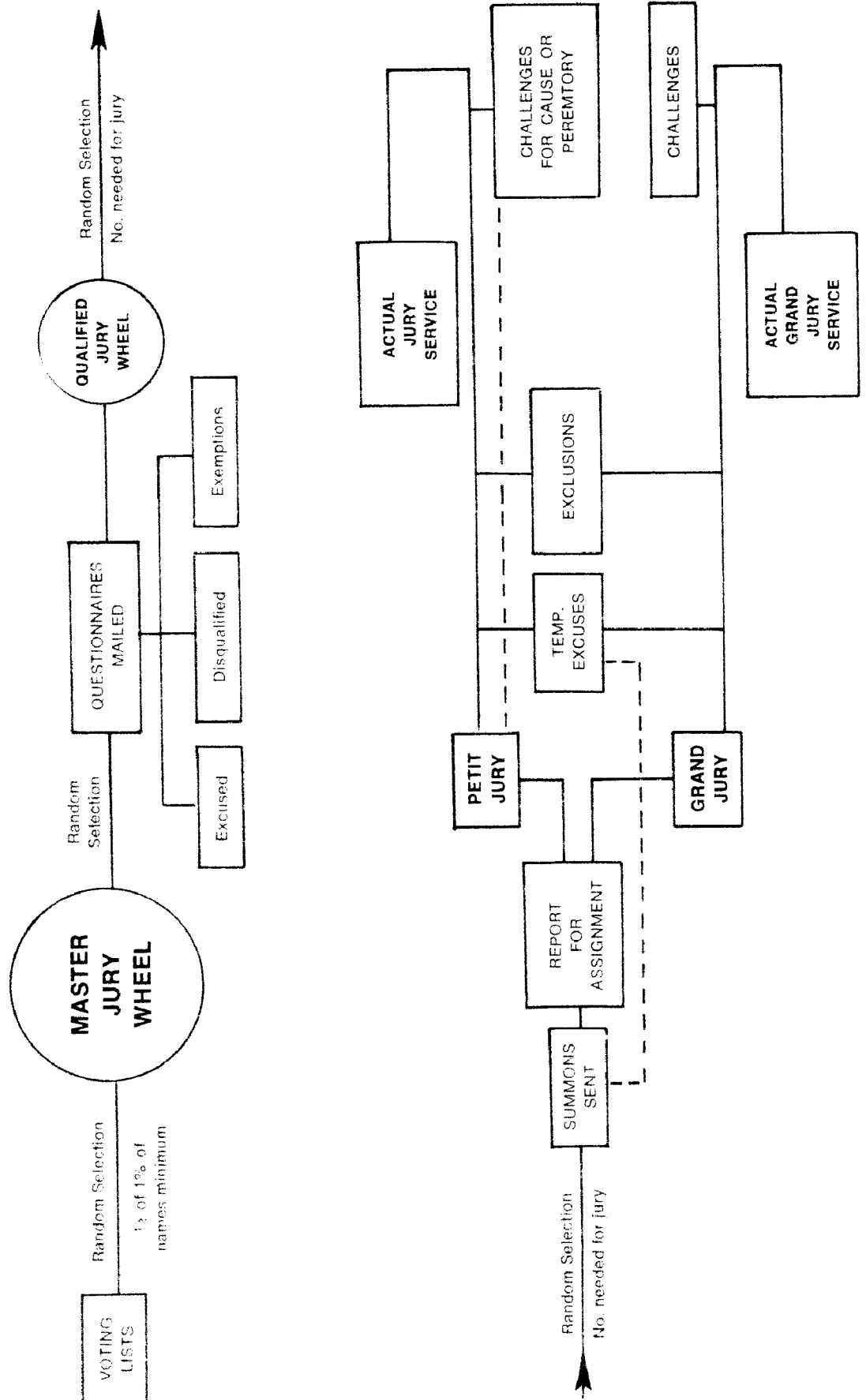
Jury Selection for Charles, Calvert, Prince George's  
and St. Mary's Counties

Selection of jurors within the Seventh Judicial Circuit has been accomplished by computer since January 1, 1970. The computer which is utilized in the selection of jurors for Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties is located at the Data Processing Center of the Charles County Community College. In Prince George's County, the computer is located at the County Data Processing Center in Upper Marlboro. Article 51 of the Annotated Code of Maryland requires that a random selection procedure be established for the selection of jurors and that a master jury wheel or "pool" be filled with names from which each juror is chosen. In each county the source of prospective jurors for the master jury wheel is the voters registration list from the respective county.

Once each year the Jury Judge for each county determines that a specific number of names should be selected from the county voter registration list. This pool of names constitutes the master jury wheel. In determining this number the Jury Judge will take into consideration the fact that many people will have to be excused from possible jury duty because of sickness, military duty or for other valid reasons. This process is accomplished in the following manner: If, for example, it is estimated that 200 names will be needed for all juries during the year and there are 2,000 persons on the voters registration list, the necessary ratio for the random selection will be 1 to 10. The Jury Judge will then draw a number from one to ten. The number which he draws will be the starting number for the selection. If, for example, the number five is drawn the fifth name on the list will be the first one selected followed by every tenth name thereafter. Each person selected is then sent a questionnaire which he is required to complete and return to the Clerk's Office within ten days.

The questionnaires are then reviewed. If any response on the questionnaire requires further amplification the Clerk will either contact the individual by telephone or will require the individual to appear before him for an interview to clarify the response. The Clerk will then report to the Jury Judge those persons who should be disqualified or excused on the basis of the information that was included in the questionnaire or obtained from the interview. After the Jury Judge has reviewed the list provided him by the Clerk the persons who have not been disqualified or excused from jury duty will then constitute the qualified jury wheel for the following twelve month period.

# COUNTY JURY SELECTION SYSTEM



After the qualified jury wheel has been selected and approximately four months before the first jury term in each county the computer is programmed to select a specified number of persons from the qualified jury wheel who will be considered for jury service for the upcoming term. This selection is accomplished in the same manner as the selection for the Master Jury Wheel except that for each primary juror selected alternate jurors are selected. Both the Grand Jury and the Petit Jury are selected in this manner. The terms of court for each county last six months however, a juror will be required to serve only a portion of the six month period.

The terms of court are as follows:

1. Calvert County, the third Monday of April and the third Monday of October.
2. Charles County, the fourth Monday of March and the fourth Monday of September.
3. Prince George's County, the first Monday of April and the first Monday of October.
4. St. Mary's County, the third Monday of March and the third Monday of September.

After the jurors have been selected for the particular term of court they will be summoned by the Sheriff of each county. The names of those who were not used or who were excused for the current term will be returned to the qualified jury wheel and may be selected to serve on the Grand or Petit Jury for the next term of court. At the end of each year the master jury wheel is emptied of all remaining names.

Persons not selected to serve as Petit or Grand Jurors in either of the two terms in the preceding year will again be eligible to have their names placed in the master jury wheel for the following year. Those persons who have served on either the Grand Jury or Petit Jury are not eligible to serve on either jury until after three years have elapsed from their last date of service.

## Circuit Court Clerks for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland

Calvert County . . . . .	J. Lloyd Bowen
Charles County. . . . .	Patrick C. Mudd
Prince George's County . . . .	W. Waverly Webb
St. Mary's County . . . . .	Dorthy Bailey Kucher

## The Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court

The Constitution of Maryland provides for a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each county whose duty it is to keep the record of more serious trials and jury trials in his county and to record deeds and mortgages to real estate among the land records and contracts on personal property. Each clerk is elected by the voters for a four year term. He appoints deputies and assistants with the approval of the judge or judges and the Comptroller of the State. Clerks in the Counties act for Federal and State agencies upon their request to bring the transaction of delegated business conveniently close to the citizens of the county. The principal functions of the Office of the Clerk is compiling of dockets, preparation of writs, the filing of cases to come before the court, empaneling of juries, swearing witnesses and the operation of the land record office in the county where deeds and mortgages are recorded according to a uniform state law. Also, marriage, state merchandizing, game and fishing licenses are issued for use in the county pursuant to laws passed by the state legislature.

Quarterly and more often if necessary preliminary examinations are given for naturalization of United States Citizens leading to a final hearing and receipt of a final certificate of naturalization. Application for U.S. passports are initiated in the Clerk's Office and forwarded to the U.S. Passport Office.

A little known function carried on by the clerks of the respective counties is that they conduct marriage ceremonies by either the clerk or his designated deputy. These ceremonies are conducted within the court house.

In addition to the various duties outlined above the clerks are also responsible for the overseeing of the selection of jurors from the list of registered voters within each county. As was outlined elsewhere in this report this process is conducted with the help of data processing equipment. The clerk and his employees also assist in the trial of cases in the courtroom and in the assignment of cases.

The Court Clerk is neutral between litigating parties and is not permitted to assist in or practice law for any litigant or otherwise.

Much of the service performed by the Clerk's Office according to law is charged for on a fee basis making the office self supporting. The clerk and all his assistants work for a fixed salary which is approved by the Comptroller of the State. The Maryland Code requires the Clerk's Accounts to be audited annually by State Auditors. The volume of business in Prince George's County is such that a very considerable sum of money is turned over the the County Government and to the State Comptroller each month in compliance with the law. Part of the funds generated from these fees in Prince George's County are used to pay for the clerical staff of the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court. The other three counties of the circuit do not have such an arrangement.

W. Waverly Webb, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County with the assistance of a committee of the Bar Association, revised and installed the most modern photographic process in the record office where the records are subject to inspection as to the quality, workmanship, and compliance with the law by the court at all times. Mr. Webb was also the first Circuit Court Clerk to install microfilm equipment in his office and also was the first clerk to utilize the cash register as a means of recording daily cash receipts.

The four Clerks of the Seventh Circuit and their employees have been most helpful and cooperative in working with the Judges of the Seventh Circuit. The Judges wish to take this opportunity to express their appreciation to the Clerks for a job well done.

## The Division of Parole and Probation

The Division of Parole and Probation is responsible for the supervision of all persons placed on probation by the Circuit Courts in the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

In the Seventh Judicial Circuit, the six offices of the Division of Parole and Probation are in close contact with the courts; and as a result, probation is a valuable tool for the court. Specialized programs for the counseling of specific types of offenders i.e., narcotic, alcoholic and youthful offenders are a part of the probation system. Group counseling techniques are used to aid the offenders with emotional problems.

During fiscal year 1972 a Community Volunteer Program was established for the purposes of giving specialized attention to clients with the greatest needs, and to assist in relieving heavily overburdened case loads.

The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program of the Division in Prince George's County conducts three regional meetings each week to expose more than three hundred problem drinkers to a comprehensive education on alcoholism and treatment availability. This program operates with a conservative success ratio of 34.8% and without the benefit of any extra funds from any source.

The Drug Abuse Program of the Division in Prince George's County has been fighting an uphill battle to supervise up to three hundred hard core addicts without any funding other than a grant for urinalysis which was terminated July 1, 1972. Proper surveillance of these clients makes frequent urinalysis mandatory. We are encouraged by the recent grant for drug treatment awarded to the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Parole and Probation is in the process of instituting an effort toward more attention to "soft" drug cases.

The Division of Parole and Probation conducts investigations for the court when ordered to do so and these include pre-sentences, reconsiderations of sentence and reviews of sentence. During the calendar year 1971 the department completed 867 pre-sentences for the various Circuit Courts of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. This is a decrease in the number of investigations completed from the 1971 report which is due to the greatly increased number of investigations requested by the District Courts with its increased jurisdiction.

The following are all types of investigations completed for the various Circuit Courts:

Pre-sentences . . . . .	867
Post-sentences . . . . .	22
Probation Intakes . . . . .	982
Special Court Investigations. .	156
Review of Sentences . . . . .	4

As a further service to the courts, the Division of Parole and Probation serves as a collection agency. During the period from September 1, 1971 through August 31, 1972, the following collections were made through the Division of Parole and Probation for the Seventh Judicial Circuit:

	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>COLLECTED</u>	<u>UNITS</u> <u>COLLECTED</u>
<u>NONSUPPORT:</u>		
Calvert County	\$ 30,381.79	806
Charles County	74,994.13	1,808
Prince George's County	1,461,054.74	24,917
St. Mary's County	<u>66,862.43</u>	<u>1,560</u>
Total	\$1,633,293.09	29,091

<u>PATERNITY:</u>		
Calvert County	\$ 88,302.00	1,887
Charles County	34,381.10	1,035
Prince George's County	191,669.50	4,335
St. Mary's County	<u>34,626.87</u>	<u>1,487</u>
Total	\$ 348,979.47	8,744

	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>COLLECTED</u>	<u>UNITS</u> <u>COLLECTED</u>
<u>RESTITUTION, FINES</u> <u>AND COSTS</u>		
Calvert County	\$ 4,474.38	98
Charles County	1,419.00	68
Prince George's County	27,944.36	643
St. Mary's County	<u>5,336.43</u>	<u>92</u>
Total	\$ 39,174.17	901

Total Units Collected....38,736  
Total Monies Collected...\$2,021,446.73

### Public Defender

On April 23, 1971, legislation was passed to establish a Public Defender System for the State of Maryland, with the intent and purpose of assuring effective legal representation to indigent defendants in criminal, juvenile, appellate, post conviction and defective delinquent proceedings before the courts of the State of Maryland.

This new system replaced the old system whereby the County paid for legal services for the indigent. Expenditures in Prince George's County for indigent defense fees totalled \$164,445.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971. The Public Defender began operations state-wide on January 1, 1972. A District Public Defender has been appointed for each of the District Court districts which were established by law in July, 1971. Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties comprise District 4. Prince George's County comprises District 5. Edward P. Camus, Esquire has been appointed the Public Defender for District 5. Franklin B. Olmsted, Esquire has been appointed Public Defender for District 4.

### Bail Bonds - Seventh Circuit Rule 714

The Office of the Bail Bond Commissioner for Prince George's County was established in accordance with Section 30A of Article 26 of the Annotated Code of Maryland to administer bail bonding activity in Prince George's County as it pertains to professional bondsmen or surety companies. Article 30A further authorizes the Bail Bond Commissioner to charge a license fee against each bond written by a professional surety for the purpose of meeting the costs of the office and its administration. Seventh Circuit Rule 714 specifies licensing requirements and rules to be followed by a professional surety in the conduct of his business.

Mr. Robert D. Taylor, the Bail Bond Commissioner for Prince George's County, is available as a consultant to any of the three other Counties in the Circuit regarding Seventh Circuit Rule 714. Mr. Taylor's Office is located in the Prince George's County Court House in Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

### State's Attorney

The State's Attorney is an elected official who prosecutes offenders of the Maryland law. In performing this duty, he must handle each prosecution with fairness and justice to the defendant and to society, and yet as quickly as is humanly possible. It is a difficult duty to perform. To quote the late Supreme Court Justice, Robert H. Jackson, "The qualities of a good Prosecutor are as elusive and impossible to define as those which mark a gentleman...A sensitiveness to fair play and sportsmanship is perhaps the best protection against the abuse of power, and the citizen's safety lies in the Prosecutor, who tempers zeal with human kindness, who seeks truth and not victims, who serves the law and not factional purposes, and who approaches his task with humility." The State's Attorney for Prince George's County, Arthur A. Marshall, Jr., and his staff of twenty Assistant State's Attorneys and three investigators strive to achieve the standard set out by Mr. Justice Jackson despite the heavy and growing number of cases to prosecute. In 1970, the State's Attorneys tried 2,134 criminal cases in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, and 23,393 traffic and criminal cases in the People's Courts of Prince George's County (the functions of the People's Court have been assumed by the District Courts since July 1971). In addition, the State's Attorney represented the State's interest in 6,039 cases in the Juvenile Court for Prince George's County. The State's Attorney also assists the grand jury in drawing criminal indictments. The chore to be done is difficult, but necessary to the preservation of society.

The State's Attorney for the other three counties in the Seventh Judicial Circuit are as follows: Calvert County, Warren F. Sengstack; Charles County, John C. Hancock; St. Mary's County, John D. Bailey.

### The Trial of Arthur H. Bremmer

On May 15, 1972 Arthur H. Bremmer was charged with assault with intent to murder Alabama Governor George C. Wallace and three other people at a political rally in the Laurel Shopping Center in Laurel, Maryland. Mr. Bremmer was apprehended immediately and incarcerated after the alleged act. Mr. Bremmer was brought to trial on July 31, 1972 after the original trial date was delayed once at the request of Mr. Bremmer's attorney. Mr. Bremmer's trial, which was presided over by Chief Judge Ralph W. Powers lasted five days from start to finish including sentencing. Due to Governor Wallace's political stature the trial drew nation-wide publicity. A number of newspapers around the nation lauded the short period of time necessary to bring Mr. Bremmer to trial as compared to similar trials held elsewhere in the nation. As those familiar with the Courts in the Seventh Judicial Circuit know, the average period of time between arrest date and trial date for defendants tried in the Seventh Circuit is sixty to ninety days.

## THE OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC RELATIONS CAUSES

Ewing C. Whitaker, Esquire . . . . .	Master
C. Jefferson Dotson, Esquire . . . . .	Master
Sandra Trott . . . . .	Office Manager
Diane Hoffman . . . . .	Secretary
Christine B. Trott . . . . .	Secretary
Margie Gibson . . . . .	Secretary
Horace E. Walker . . . . .	Bailiff

---

### Domestic Relations

The office of the Master for Domestic Relations Causes was created by Chapter 684, Laws of Maryland, 1968. Prior to that time, uncontested divorces and annulments had been heard by the Examiners in Chancery in their offices, which testimony was later transcribed and presented to the Court for consideration as to whether or not the divorce or annulment should be granted. Due to the increased number of cases to be heard, beginning on July 1, 1966, a single Master for Domestic Relations was designated. In 1970, an additional part-time Master was appointed by the Court, and since October, 1970, two full-time Masters have served on a daily basis.

Grounds for divorce in Maryland under Article 16, Annotated Code of Maryland, are as follows:

First, the impotence of either party at the time of the marriage; secondly, for any cause which by the laws of this State, render a marriage null and void; thirdly, for adultery; fourthly, when the Court shall be satisfied by competent testimony that the party complained against has abandoned the party complaining, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least eighteen months, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; fifthly, when the husband and wife shall have voluntarily lived separate and apart, without any cohabitation, for eighteen consecutive months prior to the filing of the bill of complaint, and such separation is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; sixthly, when the party complained against has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor under the laws of this State or of any other state or the United States and has been sentenced to serve at least three years in any penitentiary or penal institution eighteen months of which sentence has been served.

In some cases a divorce may be granted on the grounds of permanent insanity.

In 1970, the Maryland Legislature added an additional ground that when a husband and wife have lived separate and apart without any cohabitation and without interruption for five years (regardless of cause) either party to the marriage may obtain a divorce from the other. In 1971, the Legislature changed the law again with respect to a divorce in that it authorized either party to a marriage over eighteen years of age to sue or be sued in his own right without the old procedure of suing by next friend. This latter provision became effective July 1, 1971.

Maryland is one of the jurisdictions that recognizes any deed or agreement made between husband and wife respecting support, maintenance, property rights or personal rights or any settlement made in lieu of support, maintenance, property rights or personal rights as a valid, binding and enforceable agreement.

Under the present system in Prince George's County, Maryland, the Master for Domestic Relations Causes may hear all uncontested paternity actions and uncontested divorces wherein the merits of the action are uncontested. He also hears contested matters, such as custody of children, alimony, child support, modification of prior decrees, visitation, division of personal property, enforcement of Separation Agreements between husband and wife, Uniform Reciprocal Support cases where the defendant (generally the husband) resides in Maryland and petitioner (generally the wife) resides in some jurisdiction other than Maryland. All contested divorce cases, as to the merits to the divorce itself, are heard by the Court unless the Master is otherwise authorized to hear such cases. The Master generally does not hear contempt cases nor as a general rule does he hear contested matters that require an inordinate amount of time.

All hearings before the Master are electronically recorded. Thereafter, the Master makes his recommendations based on the evidence, and the final decrees in the matter are prepared by the attorneys in the case, approved by the Master and signed by a Judge of the Circuit Court. Ordinarily, this closes the matter unless an amendment to the decree is sought by one party or the other.

In view of the additional requirements placed on the Court, the Masters' Costs (in addition to other costs) for a divorce or annulment were increased, effective January 1, 1971, from \$30.00 to \$50.00

## Sheriff's Department

The Prince George's County Sheriff's Department under Don Edward Ansell has made movements in the direction of separating the functions of the Sheriff's Department from those of the County Police Department in order to eliminate any duplication of work efforts. Sheriff Ansell moved in this direction by having a bill passed in the recent session of Legislature defining the duties of the Deputies in the areas that would be covered in the future. The bill is as follows:

The Sheriff and his Deputies shall be limited in their duties as follows: The full power of arrest and service of process of all writs, summons, orders, petitions, subpoenas, warrants, rules to show cause, th other legal papers; care and supervision of prisoners at any of the County's jails, detention centers, hospitals, penal institutions or places of confinement; the security of all State Courts; transportation of all legally detained persons. Neither the Sheriff nor any of his Deputies shall conduct criminal investigations except in matters concerning the Sheriff's Department and/or the County Detention Center. The Sheriff shall be required to devote his full time and attention to the duties of his office.

The Sheriff has also reached agreements with the Chief of the County Police to work together on warrants and the exchange of information. The Sheriff's Department is now open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, available for all functions of the department.

The Sheriff's Department has been reorganized with emphasis being placed on security of the court rooms and the service of warrants. The basic goal of Sheriff Ansell is to perform all duties not covered by the County Police Department or duties that were covered by the County Police which hindered them from performing efficiently in their own fields, such as transportation of prisoners.

The Sheriff is also moving toward model programs in the County Detention Center and is already implementing a drug program without the use of methadone. He expects to have the Correctional Center remodeled within one year. This will

be a model facility for all other counties.

The Sheriff is starting to set up training and educational programs for both the Deputies and the Correctional Officers and will have all personnel trained within a two-year period so that they can perform adequately and efficiently. He feels it is his position to give the public the most efficient service with the least amount of cost and not to duplicate the work of any other Department which would, in effect, cut the cost to the taxpayers.

The Sheriffs for the other counties within the Seventh Judicial Circuit are as follows: Charles County, Francis C. Garner; St. Mary's County, Lawrence Williams.

The judges, clerks and staff of the courts in the Seventh Judicial Circuit wish to express their sincerest sympathy to the family and relatives of Oscar Lusby, Jr., Sheriff of Calvert County, upon his untimely death. Chief Deputy Adrian Joy was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy created by the accidental death of Sheriff Lusby.

## Office of Law

The Office of Law of Prince George's County, Maryland, is headed by Walter H. Maloney, Jr., County Attorney. According to Section 6 of the Schedule of Legislation appended to the County Charter, to the extent permitted by State Law the County Attorney is the legal advisor to the County Executive and all agencies that receive or disburse County funds. He is the legal advisor and legislative draftsman to the Council unless the Council directs otherwise and represents the County in all civil actions in which the County is a party.

There are nine Associate County Attorneys — Harry L. Durity, James F. Sharkey, John R. Barr, Michael O. Connaughton, Virginia S. Criste, Ellis J. Koch, Robert A. Manzi, Glenn T. Harrell, Nelson M. Oneglia; and one Law Clerk, John R. Foran. Its administrative aides are Eileen J. Campos and Carolyn A. Trott.

The Office of Law provides legal services for twenty-one agencies and departments, having a current operating budget of \$94,000,000.00. Although the operations of this office touch upon every major area of civil law, its principal concerns are zoning, condemnation, legislation, governmental organization, finance, negligence, and building codes. During calendar year 1971, it handled an intake of 150 adoption cases, 350 uniform reciprocal non-support cases, and one hundred seventy other litigated cases, including thirteen cases in the Court of Appeals. It prepared 367 formal written opinions for governmental agencies and departments, drafted about 75 pieces of legislation for the Council or before the General Assembly, served as advisor at over 100 Council meetings and about 70 meetings of the Board of Appeals and the Personnel Board. It also reviews for legal sufficiency every major County contract and every formal application for federal aid by the County Government.

## Adoptions

Normally the word court carries a negative connotation of lawsuits, criminal trials, divorces, etc., to the person not familiar with the Courts. However, not all court proceedings fall with this negative connotation. Some of the happiest proceedings are the adoption hearings.

The number of completed adoptions for the Seventh Circuit have shown a steady increasing trend through 1970. However, in 1971 this trend was reversed as evidenced by 149 fewer adoptions than in 1970. Some of the possible contributing factors to this decline are: more birth control information, the lessening of the stigma attached to births out of wedlock and the relaxation of abortion laws. Listed below are the number of completed adoptions which were reported by each of the counties within the Seventh Judicial Circuit for calendar years 1966 through 1971.

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The Number of Completed Adoptions Reported by Each  
of the Four Local Courts for Calendar Years  
1966 Through 1971.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Calvert	10	13	13	7	10	13
Charles	23	24	22	27	22	28
Prince George's	376	401	527	589	649	501
St. Mary's	<u>47</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>53</u>
Total	456	473	602	667	744	595



JUVENILE COURT



TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES OF SAID COURT:

On July 1, 1969, the new model Juvenile Act became law which completely changed the Court's operation and the manner in which a youngster was processed through the Court. The new Act, designed to provide uniformity throughout the State, incorporated a number of changes which our Court had been using since the Gault Decision. It changed the categories of cases heard by the Court and made a clear distinction between the "delinquent" child and the "child in need of supervision." It broadened the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction and established definite rules regarding the right to counsel and the right to be adjudicated "involved" as a delinquent beyond a reasonable doubt.

The new categories are as follows: Delinquency (the child is entitled to an attorney and the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the child committed the alleged act): Child in Need of Supervision (truancy, ungovernableness, disobedience of a law pertaining only to juveniles such as violation of the anti-loitering ordinance are examples); Dependent, Neglected, and Mentally Handicapped. In addition, the Court may, incidental to a juvenile proceeding, determine custody rights and paternity actions.

One section of the new law provides for a mandatory intake proceeding. In Prince George's County, we have been utilizing the "intake proceeding" for over 2-1/2 years. The new law, however, requires that all petitions be processed by the "Intake Section" of the State Department of Juvenile Services. As of April 1971, Prince George's County Intake proceedings were expanded so that there is presently an intake worker on call around the clock.

By action of our State Legislature in 1971, a juvenile 16 years or older, charged with the act of robbery with a deadly weapon, no longer comes under the original jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; however, the adult Court upon proper application for cause, may remand the matter to the Juvenile Court for trial.

STAFF AND SUPPORTING SERVICES OF THE JUVENILE COURT  
Phone: 627-3000

## OFFICE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

The Honorable James H. Taylor . . . . . Circuit Court Judge  
Janice Lee Tall . . . . . Secretary  
Emile Julian . . . . . Law Clerk

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Marion Wall . . . . . Secretary  
Dana McCoy . . . . . Court Clerk

Robert H. Mason, Esquire . . . . . Master  
Rebecca Tippet . . . . . Secretary  
Earleen T. Bowen . . . . . Court Clerk

Bess B. Lavine, Esquire . . . . . Substitute Master  
Graydon S. McKee, III, Esquire . . . . . Substitute Master

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Elizabeth Nottingham	. . . . .	Deputy Clerk (Asst. Supervisor)

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Anna Buck . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Shirley Clarke. . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Muriel Curtin . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Millie Hunter . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Margaret Moore . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Lee Nelson . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Mary Ann Norris . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
Mary Diane Turner . . . . .	Juvenile Clerk
John W. Millar . . . . .	Special Assistant

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Tex Hughes . . . . . School Liaison  
Helen Hoopes . . . . . Social Service Liaison  
Earl Loveless . . . . . Juvenile Service Liaison

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The Honorable

Arthur A. Marshall, Jr. . . . . State's Attorney  
Joseph C. Sauerwein, Esq. .Deputy State's Attorney  
Carmen D. Tidler . . . . . Chief of  
Juvenile Division  
John Leonardo, Esq. . . . . Asst. State's Attorney

DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

Walter N. Leibert . . . . . Area Administrator  
John M. Collins . . . . . Circuit Supervisor

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The Hon. Don Edward Ansell . . . . . Sheriff

### Prince George's Drug Rehabilitation Center

The Prince George's County Drug Rehabilitation Center opened on October 28, 1971. It offers comprehensive rehabilitative services for hard-drug users residing in Prince George's County that include intake diagnosis and evaluation, methadone detoxification and maintenance, individual and group counseling and therapy, urinalysis, and follow-up services.

In the 1971-72 Court year the Drug Rehabilitation Center provided services to over 500 hard-drug users. Many of these persons were involved with the Courts.

The Center is located at the Prince George's County Health Department in Cheverly, Maryland. The Center is directed by Dr. James C. Pappas of the County Health Department. For more information or to make referrals call 773-1400, Ext. 435.

### D.I.C.A.P.

DICAP - Drug Intervention Counseling Action Program is a program in Prince George's County which encompasses the services previously offered by Project G.U.I.D.E. During the 1971-1972 Court year, over 200 youngsters and parents attended group sessions offered by G.U.I.D.E. A large proportion of this number was court-referred cases.

DICAP is a program under the administration of the County Office of Drug Coordinator (Joseph L. Amico, Drug Coordinator). It consists of a system of four (4) community drug crisis centers. Each center is staffed by young workers who provide crisis-intervention treatment for youngsters with drug and related problems, referral services, and drug educational type programs for the community. Group sessions led by professionally trained persons are available to youngsters with drug problems on both a voluntary and court-referral basis. There are plans soon to have full-time professional persons working in each DICAP Center.

The overall Project Director of DICAP is Charles Citrenbaum who can be reached at 249-7200. To refer youngsters to DICAP, call Mr. Citrenbaum or any of the DICAP centers listed below:

TOPIC House  
894-5169  
4911 St. Barnabas Road  
Supervisor: Richard Hartig

Laurel Center  
498-1923  
St. Mary's Catholic Church  
8th and Main Street  
Laurel, Md.  
Supervisor: Kathy Naughton

Greenbelt Center  
345-1652  
22 Ridge Road  
Greenbelt Recreation Center  
Greenbelt, Md.  
Supervisor: Mary Leland

Open Door  
Prince George's Community College  
T-23 College Campus  
Largo, Md.  
336-6000, Ext. 443

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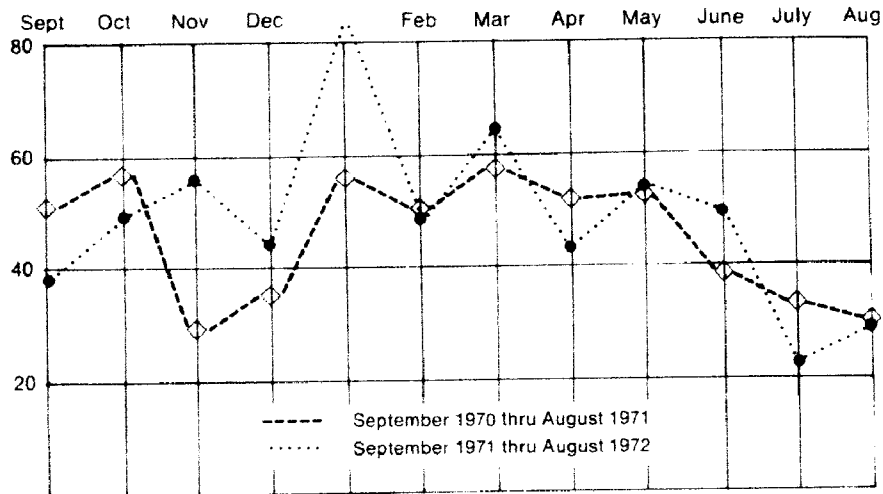
#### Second Genesis, Inc.

On May 15, 1972, Second Genesis, began operation at 405 Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Second Genesis is a non-profit organization under contract to Prince George's County and administered by the Office of Drug Coordinator (Joseph L. Amico, Drug Coordinator). Presently, it operated under an L.E.A.A. contract providing funds for services to 36 residents referred by criminal justice agencies.

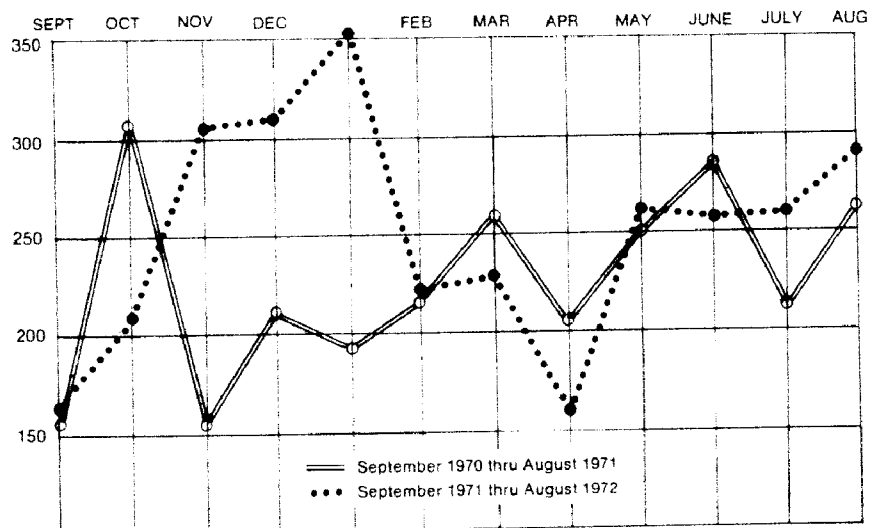
Second Genesis operates as a residential rehabilitative facility whose environment is structured so as to enable the individual to attain internal growth and awareness in order to re-enter society, the community and family independent of chemical needs. Therapy is a twenty-four-hours-a-day process in the Second Genesis therapeutic community. The program has been designed and is staffed by professionals in the field. The program includes diagnosis and evaluation, individual and group counseling, meaningful work experiences, family counseling and orientation, and re-entry of the client back into the community.

Second Genesis can be a meaningful alternative to incarceration. Second Genesis welcomes referrals from the Courts and other criminal justice agencies. For more information or to make referrals contact John Wenckus at 249-9350.

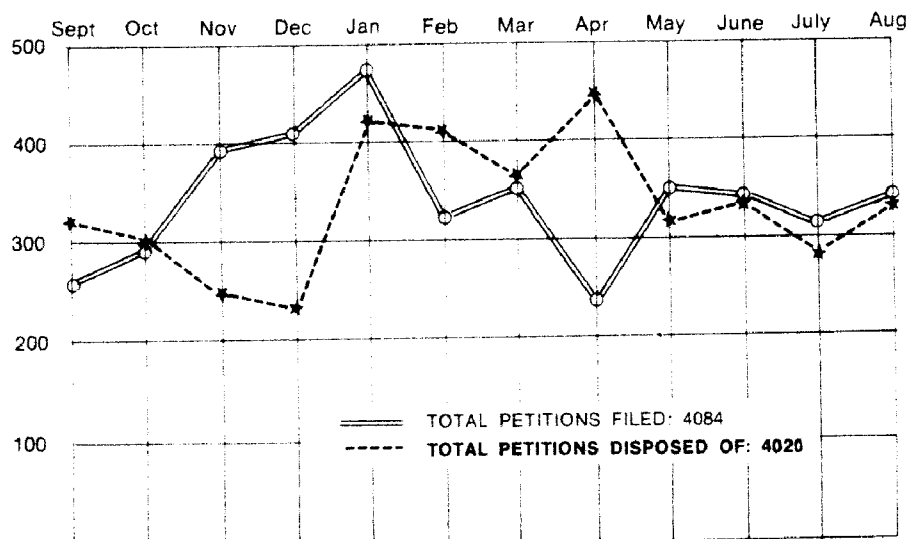
### CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION



### DELINQUENT PETITIONS FILED



### CASES DISPOSED OF— September 1971 thru August 1972



### The Clerk's Statistics

Three hundred and fifty more petitions were filed in the Prince George's County Juvenile Court in 1972 than in 1971 (table 1). This was an increase of 9.4%. In 1972, however, there were 934 more cases disposed of than in 1971, an increase of over 30%. (table 2)

TABLE 1.

Total Petitions Filed in Juvenile Court:  
For Period Sept. 1, 1960 thru Aug. 31, 1972

1960	
1961	1316
1962	1877
1963	1926
1964	2266
1965	2391
1966	2994
1967	3636
1968	3603
1969	3092
1970	3751
1971	3735
1972	4085

Source: Clerk's Records  
Juvenile Court

TABLE 2. - Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Court  
Sept. 1 1963 thru Aug. 31, 1972

	Delinquent Children	Child in Need Superv.	Dependent Mentally Handi- capped Neglected Children	Adults	Total
1963-1964	1759		343	140	2242
1964-1965	1782		375	80	2237
1965-1966	2243		384	110	2737
1966-1967	3141		286	100	3527
1967-1968	3448		353	64	3865
1968-1969	2705		474	37	3216
1969-1970	2983	487	392	11	3873
1970-1971	2194	461	420	11	3086
1971-1972	3030	586	394	10	4020

(Sept. thru Aug.)

Source: Annual Reports, Juvenile Court 1964-1970 and  
current statistics of the Clerk of said Court  
for 1971 and 1972.

# PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

## DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Merritt P. Raymond . . . . .	Regional Supervisor
Ted G. Sanza . . . . .	Supervisor II
Merrill S. Geis . . . . .	Supervisor I
Frederick B. Parker, Jr. . . . .	Supervisor I
Susan C. Parker . . . . .	Supervisor I
Elizabeth Riggs . . . . .	Probation Officer III
Steve Zamary . . . . .	Probation Officer III
Nanette Barham . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Stanley Chase . . . . .	Intake Consultant
David E. Johnson . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Robert Kramer. . . . .	Intake Consultant
John Miller . . . . .	Intake Consultant
E. James Rodgers . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Dwight Smith . . . . .	Intake Consultant
William Zaslow . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Toni Aluisi . . . . .	Probation Officer
Phillip Gathers. . . . .	Probation Officer
Joseph Hayes . . . . .	Probation Officer
Helen Insley . . . . .	Probation Officer
William Knight . . . . .	Probation Officer
Edwin Law . . . . .	Probation Officer
John McGovern. . . . .	Probation Officer
Joseph McKenzie. . . . .	Probation Officer
Paul Nathan. . . . .	Probation Officer
Albert Northrop. . . . .	Probation Officer
William Runge . . . . .	Probation Officer
Katherine Veazey . . . . .	Probation Officer
Susan Wason. . . . .	Probation Officer
Vernon Whelan. . . . .	Probation Officer
David Wolfe. . . . .	Probation Officer
Neale Cobry . . . . .	After-Care
Christine Fatula . . . . .	After-Care
James McCauley . . . . .	After-Care
Tracy Smith . . . . .	After-Care
Joseph Trunzo. . . . .	After-Care

Dorothy Kriner . . . . . Adoption Worker  
 Geraldine B. Tidler. . . . . Custody Worker  
  
 Earl M. Loveless . . . . . Court Liaison  
  
 John Shannon . . . . . Volunteer Coordinator  
  
 Roderick Graham . . . . . Resource Consultant

This Department, with its staff of Probation, Intake, and After-Care Workers, deals with those children (and their families) who have been charged by parents, police, or private citizens with some infraction of the law. Before a child's case even comes to Court, the circumstances of the charge are examined by our Intake staff in an interview with the child and his parents, in order to screen out those youngsters who would not benefit from formal Court action. Those youths who are handled informally by the Intake Division do not go on to Court but instead receive counseling by an Intake Counselor, or are referred to other appropriate agencies within the community. In this way, the number of cases which actually reaches Juvenile Court is greatly reduced and the youngsters who are held at Intake's informal level are given a chance to learn from their mistakes without incurring a formal juvenile record. Last year, the Intake Division held a total of 7337 screening conferences and, of this total 4073 (or approximately 55%) were handled informally.

In an effort to serve the County's youth around the clock, the Intake staff also works a night shift from 6:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. (After 2:00 a.m. supervisors are on call.) Except for a period from September 15, 1972 to October 30, 1972 (when office space was unavailable) Night Intake has been operating since April 1, 1970. Thus, no juvenile, no matter at what time he is charged with an offense, may be detained overnight or on weekends unless authorized first by the Intake division. In October, 1972 the Night Intake operation was moved to larger quarters so that regular Intake screening conferences can be held now at night. Thus, working parents can now more conveniently attend the Intake proceedings with their child.

If an Intake Counselor feels that a child's case warrants formal Court action, then the case is sent on to Juvenile Court. And if a child is then placed on probation by the Court, the child is then picked up by one of the Youth Counselors on the Department's Probation Division. Working with the child and family in the home, the Youth Counselor not only sets limits for the child but also tries to establish a relationship with him and with the members of the family.

Group work is also being done by Youth Counselors throughout the County. The groups of probationers usually meet with their counselor at one of the three DJS offices in the County (Upper Marlboro, Suitland, Hyattsville) and there relate their problems, fears, and inadequacies so that the group as a whole can offer support and guidance. Several parents groups have also been started by DJS counselors. (Not incidentally, some of the Youth Counselors themselves have participated in sensitivity groups in the past year, not only to learn how to run groups themselves but also to become more able to relate to people in general. In-Service training of this type and constant exposure to new counseling techniques are an on-going feature of the Department.)

The Department's volunteers program continues to grow and has proved rewarding for volunteers, juveniles, and Youth Counselors alike. Under the Youth Counselor's watchful eye, criminology students from area colleges have the opportunity to supervise small caseloads of probationers. Some volunteers also act as big brothers and sisters, tutors, or job-finders, depending on the individual needs of the child. Thus, many probationers receive more intensive supervision and support than they would ordinarily.

The satellite office in Suitland was followed this past year by the opening of another DJS office in Hyattsville on November 15, 1971. This enables still more clients to be served within a reasonable distance of their community.

These features of the Department, then - the satellite offices, Night Intake, group work, volunteers - are all aimed at helping a child work out his difficulties while still in the home with his family. The Department clearly recognized that a troubled child is seldom an isolated and inert aberration who appears spontaneously in the midst of an otherwise happy family. On the contrary, the troubled child is more often than not an active member of a family that has problems as a whole and, as such, the child should whenever possible be allowed the opportunity

to remain in the home while family counseling takes place. Sometimes, however, a child may be so hostile or disturbed, or the home may so lack controls and guidance, that the youth must be removed from his home.

If it is felt that a child cannot live at home but that he still has not committed an act more serious than perhaps running away, he may be sent to live temporarily in a shelter or group home. (If it is felt that the youth presents a real danger to himself or the community he will be sent either to one of the Department's five training schools or to a residential treatment center.)

The shelter home program has been in existence since September, 1971, and consists of a number of P.G. families who have agreed to take in from one to two children on an emergency basis when Juvenile Services feels that a youngster cannot go home but should not be detained at the detention center. (The children placed in shelter homes are generally runaways, truants, or beyond controls, those youngsters who are having troubles at home but who still have not committed a delinquent act.) Shelter homes keep children for up to 30 days and in this way many youngsters have been kept out of Waxter's who might otherwise have gone there for lack of any other alternative.

If after 30 days the Court feels that a child still cannot return home, the child may be placed back in a shelter home for an indefinite stay while family problems subside, or he could go into a structured group home setting if it is felt that more controls are needed than usually exist in the average family's home. As 1972 draws to a close there are at least seven group homes in the County which take referrals from the Department. In a group home, a child learns responsibility, how to control himself, and how to relate to peers and adults.

Those children who cannot benefit from either probation, counseling, a group home, or a training school, and who are particularly disturbed, may need a residential treatment center. The Department has a special fund which enables it to pay part of the cost of a child's stay at private programs such as mental hospitals, therapeutic communities, and the like.

If a child commits a serious delinquent act, or if he is acting out in a harmful manner, or if shelter and group homes have not been able to teach him inner controls, the Court may decide to send the youth to one of the training schools. The training schools are as follows: Maryland Training School for

Boys (delinquent boys, 16-17); Victor Cullen School for Boys (children in need of supervision, 14-17); Boys Forestry Camps (delinquent and CHINS boys); Montrose School for Girls (delinquent and CHINS girls); and the Good Shepherd Center for Girls (CHINS through 17).

Both at Victor Cullen and at the Boys' Forestry Camps an exciting new program has been initiated: every evening from 5:00 to 7:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, the youths break up into groups and sit down for intensive group work with their peers. This system of group work, or "guided group interaction", is modeled after Minnesota's famous Redwing facility and the group concept permeates the entirety of a youngsters stay at these institutions. When he arrives, a youngster is sized up and placed with a suitable group - and this group sticks with him throughout his stay. Besides the actual 90 minutes of formal group work each night, members of the group are present when a youth meets with his Youth Counselor (so that no manipulation or untruths is attempted.) And at any time of the day or night, if a boy is having problems, the group meets spontaneously because the group is responsible for all its members all the time. Since guided group interaction began at these two institutions, AWOLS have decreased 75% - the boys evidently are beginning to feel that there is something worth sticking around for.

Generally, as soon as a child is committed, a treatment team consisting of members of the training school staff and the after-care worker begins to plan and prepare for the child's eventual return to the community or to another program, such as a group home, foster home or residential treatment center. In any case, when the child is ready to leave the institution, the treatment team is responsible for having an appropriate and workable plan for him.

By offering a wide range of services, from informal supervision to volunteer workers to family counseling and group homes, the Department of Juvenile Services attempts around the clock to meet the needs of the County's youth and families.

Comparison of Juvenile Cases Disposed of  
by Probation - Prince George's County

Offense	Sept. 1, 1970 to Aug. 31, 1971	Sept. 1, 1971 to Aug. 31, 1972	Change
Arson	1	1	
Assault	68	50	-18
Auto-Theft-Unauthorized Use	72	83	+11
Burglary-Breaking & Entering	147	121	-26
Larceny	85	75	-10
Robbery	36	43	+ 7
Disorderly Conduct	19	7	-12
Sex Offense	6	1	- 5
Vandalism	33	15	-18
Narcotics Violation	35	32	- 3
Glue Sniffing and other Violation	6	2	- 4
Shoplifting	43	31	-12
Firearms or Deadly Weapon Violation	16	6	-10
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Goods	13	7	- 6
Trespassing	12	8	- 4
Runaway	43	4	-39
Truancy	30	1	-29
Ungovernable	145	10	-135
Other (Specify)	34	27	- 7
Dependency-Lack of Adequate Care	1		- 1
Adult Contributing	1	1	
Alcoholic Beverage Violation	7	8	+ 1
TOTAL	853	533	-320

Number of Children Committed to  
Maryland's Juvenile Institutions

Prince George's County

September 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972

	Boys' Village	Maryland Training School	Montrose	Victor Cullen	House of Good Shepherd	TOTAL
Sept. 1971	2	4	1	7		14
Oct. 1971	1	3	1	2	1	8
Nov. 1971	4	5	1	9	1	20
Dec. 1971	3	3	3			9
Jan. 1972	3	1		7	1	12
Feb. 1972		2	1	9	2	14
March 1972	1	1	4	1	1	8
April 1972	3		5	2	1	11
May 1972	3	6	4	4		17
June 1972	3	1	6	11	1	22
July 1972	2	3		7	1	13
Aug. 1972	4	1		5	1	11
TOTAL	29	30	26	64	10	159